

## PITH AND POINT.

—At a New York Club.—"Hoot awa, mon! Hoot awa, mon!" "Oo, ay, Braville, braville! Thank ye for speir-in'—Life."

—Bob—"Where did you get that necktie?" "Billy—"My wife gave it to me to remember her by." "Goodness! she's not as ugly as that, is she?"—Yonkers Statesman.

—Professor—"You disturbed my lecture yesterday by loud talking." "Student—"Impossible." "But I heard you." "Then I must have talked in my sleep."—Fliegende Blätter.

—In an advertisement for a young gentleman who left his parents, it was stated that "if Master Jacky will return to his disconsolate parents he shall be allowed to sweeten his own tea."—Tit-Bits.

"It must have been a very tender-hearted butcher who killed this lamb," said the Cheerful Idiot, causing in the sawing of his chop. "Why?" kindly asked another boarder. "He must have hesitated three or four years before striking the fatal blow."—Indianapolis Journal.

—There's lots o' min," said Mr. Rufferty, "thot attracts a gred deal av attention widout much thot's substantial to show fur it." "Where's yer?" replied Mr. Dolan; "the lightest man runs up the ladder fastest. But it do be the wan that brings a hod o' bricks wid 'im that 'rally counts."—London Figaro.

—Dushaway—"Hello, Uncle Jasper, I haven't seen you for a long time." "Uncle Jasper—"No, sah. De fac is, I see so shabby dat I kinder hate t' 'pear 'fore 'spectable folks." "Goodness," said now, uncle, if I should offer you a choice between a glass of whiskey and a pair of trousers I've got upstairs which would you take?" "Uncle Jasper (scratching his head)—"Well, boss, dat's a powerful hard nut to crack. But I 'speak' if I had dat glass o' whiskey first I'd be dat good I could clouten yo' 'inter givin' me dat pair of pants, sah."—Hartford Life.

## CHEAT EXAMINERS.

How Girls Get Up Schemes to Pass for Government Positions.

Examiners report that fully 50 per cent. of the failures in government examinations are due to inability to spell correctly, so it is not surprising that very great surprise to find candidates endeavoring to guard against a possibility of failure by the illicit use of dictionaries. At an examination for lady clerkships, one of the candidates was seen to have constant recourse to a huge smelling-bottle which stood on her desk. The lady-eyed examiner, however, noticed that previous to applying it to her nose she invariably gazed into the interior, apparently anxious to ascertain its contents. Being suspicious that matters were not exactly as they should be, he expressed a desire to examine the bottle, and promptly had his suspicions verified, for the contents proved to be a hexagonal-shaped roller, on each side of which was inscribed in minute characters a large number of words usually misspelled. The roller communicated with a small screw on the outside of the bottle, the turning of which brought the several faces of the roller successively into view.

At the same examination a girl was discovered to be in possession of a handkerchief on which a number of words were written. Another fruitful cause of failure is the inability of candidates to reproduce the memory map which usually forms the most important part of an examination in geography. Several instances have been discovered of candidates copying from miniature maps scratched on coins and other small articles. Another dodge is as follows: Upon a small piece of wood is traced the outline of a map and then at short intervals in the outline sharpened pieces of fine wire are placed (the fine ends of needles are usually used). When this is pressed upon paper the points, of course, make an impression, and when the direction of energy is crossed the route of the steamships playing between Europe and the United States. Usually its earliest yield gets down to the Newfoundland banks late in January; this occurred last year, but a second lot came in mid-December, to the great disgust of ship captains and the terror of passengers, for a coal steamer and a steamer and a chunk of ice half a mile thick and a mile or two long seldom results in a victory for the ship. Fortunately for ocean traffic, the iceberg, like the rattlesnake, gives warning of its nearness; it chills the air for several miles around, and men on deck are quick to take the hint and keep a sharp lookout. Another weather surprise and mystery was a storm in early December that piled snow a foot deep on the level, even in South Carolina, while there was none in New York and Pennsylvania. These climatic aberrations have not been explained, but had they been the results would have been no less unaccountable than they were.—Harper's Weekly.

**Icebergs and Weather.**  
Among the unusual weather effects of the year just ended were two crops of icebergs in Greenland. The iceberg crop takes no money to move it; it moves itself, and by a deplorable misdirection of energy it crosses the route of the steamships playing between Europe and the United States. Usually its earliest yield gets down to the Newfoundland banks late in January; this occurred last year, but a second lot came in mid-December, to the great disgust of ship captains and the terror of passengers, for a coal steamer and a steamer and a chunk of ice half a mile thick and a mile or two long seldom results in a victory for the ship. Fortunately for ocean traffic, the iceberg, like the rattlesnake, gives warning of its nearness; it chills the air for several miles around, and men on deck are quick to take the hint and keep a sharp lookout. Another weather surprise and mystery was a storm in early December that piled snow a foot deep on the level, even in South Carolina, while there was none in New York and Pennsylvania. These climatic aberrations have not been explained, but had they been the results would have been no less unaccountable than they were.—Harper's Weekly.

**The Most Valuable Spots on Earth.**  
Probably the most valuable spots on the face of the earth (as the burial sites in Westminster abbey cannot be bought with gold) are the four corners where Wall street touches Broadway, and the two where it meets Broadway. I cannot guess how large a price any one of these might bring in the market now; but \$1,000,000 and \$500,000 more were recently paid for five lots on Broadway opposite Bowling Green. This was the value of the land alone, as the old buildings it bore were at once to be torn down; yet, says Philip Hone, a lot in just this place sold in 1829 for only \$10,500. As late as 1840 lots on Cortlandt street could be had for \$1,000, or even for \$700. But a year or two ago the corner of Liberty street and Nassau, measuring 70 feet along the one, 112 along the other, and about 100 feet in depth, brought \$1,250,000. This, again, for the sake of the land alone.—Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, in Century.

**The Worm Turned.**  
Judge—I think I have seen you before. Prisoner—I have had that honor, your honor; I shaved your honor last week. "Twenty years!"—Hartford Times.

## ASSERTING HER DIGNITY.

The Stalwart Conduct of a Courageous Young Woman.

It did not take place in the city of Washington, because no man in Washington leaves a lady alone while he goes out between the acts at a theater—unless it be his wife, and, of course, that doesn't count.

But it did occur, and the site of its occurrence is not west of the Alleghenies, where, according to some eastern thinkers, all the peculiar occurrences occur.

The man in the case was perhaps 30, the girl 22, and the theater was one in which the melodrama has its home. The girl was pretty and there was that kind of a jaw heaving the lower part of her rosy cheeks that ought to have been a hint to the young man. The young man was a very fair sample of the average chap who makes \$1,200 to \$1,500 a year.

Between them and the aisle sat a big man of 50 with his wife and two daughters, and the big man had a voice bigger than he was. When the curtain went down on the first act there was a slight scrap between the couple, which ended in the young man going out between the first and second acts, because the wait was short and he hadn't time to argue. The girl's cheeks were redder than before when the curtain went up, and the set of her jaw was firmer.

At the next fall of the curtain there was a slight scrap again, which ended this time in the young man dragging himself over four people and leaving the girl to sit alone until he was ready to come back to her.

Two minutes later the girl dragged herself after him, over the same four people, but she stopped in the aisle long enough to say something to the big man with the two daughters. Then she disappeared.

It was a long wait, and just as the curtain started up the young man hurried down the aisle, and was about to drag himself over four people when the big man called his attention to the vacancy which had occurred during his absence.

The young man's jaw dropped, and he actually grew red in the face. The big man handed him a ring with a bright little diamond glinting in it. "She gave me that and told me to give it to you," he said, with a menace in his tone, as he looked over at his own girls, "and she said if you ever came to her house again or spoke to her her father would thrash you as you deserved."

The young man was paralyzed. "And," he said, "I was to give the big party, 'that if the old man ain't able to do it, he can call on me.'"

Then he let the young man go, and the way he went was a caution to a flying machine.

It was a clear case of ships that pass in the night, but with just a little more interesting cargoes than usual.—Washington Star.

## LAUNDERING WHITE SHIRTS.

A Few Points About a Somewhat Difficult Undertaking.

To be able to launder a white shirt properly is an accomplishment of which any woman may be proud. If you have had your patience tried by finding the linen dingy and the collars and cuffs limp when they return from the washer-woman's try the following plan of washing and ironing them, and I am sure you will be satisfied with the result.

The washing is just as important as the ironing, for unless the linen is clear and white the most careful polishing will not hide the defect. Soft water should be used if you can obtain it. Wash through one water, using plenty of ivory soap to get it clean, boil a few minutes in good suds, then rinse until every trace of soap is removed, having a little bluing in the last water.

When dry, prepare a cold starch by dissolving two tablespoonfuls of starch and a level teaspoonful of borax in 1½ cups of cold water. The amount of starch required varies a little, as an old shirt requires more than a new one. Wet the bosom and cuffs in hot water, wring dry, then dip them in the cold starch, moving them about until every thread of the linen is saturated with it. Wring again and roll up half an hour before ironing. This is better than the old method of cooking the starch and is less work.

Iron the body and sleeves of the shirt first, then the cuffs and last the bosom. A board the size and shape of the shirt bosom covered with three or four thick layers of fat and soiled with grease is the best for the purpose. When the shirt is laid on the board, it is given a very fair representation of a map is produced. Thus, having a copy in miniature, the drawing of an excellent map is a very easy matter.—Cassell's Saturday Journal.

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## FARM AND GARDEN.

### RATIONS FOR SHEEP.

Corn and Oats in Equal Parts is a Standard Winter Feed.

Corn and oats in equal parts makes one of the very best grain rations for sheep. Corn alone is too heating and fattening. Moreover, if sheep are fed exclusively on corn for any considerable length of time they lose their wool.

It costs just so much to keep a sheep of a certain weight right. But if, with good care, the sheep can be kept on a ration of good feeding, the sheep can be made to give eight or nine pounds of wool instead of four or five the extra weight of wool will be that much additional profit. When it barely pays to keep a sheep that shears only four or five pounds, one that shears seven or eight will give a good profit, on the money invested. In addition in nearly all cases the heavier fleece will be of a better quality.

While it is always best to feed with as little waste as possible, it is rarely good economy to compel the sheep to eat up the hay in their racks as clean as with cattle and horses, unless it is unusually fine. Still, care must be taken not to feed too much, as sheep are inclined to waste their feed if overfed. But considerable waste can be avoided by having good racks. The racks should be wide enough apart to allow the sheep to put their heads entirely in the racks and eat or they should be so close as to only allow them to insert their noses. If made in this way, however, it is important that they be made slanting, so that the hay will gradually sink down and always be within reach of the sheep.

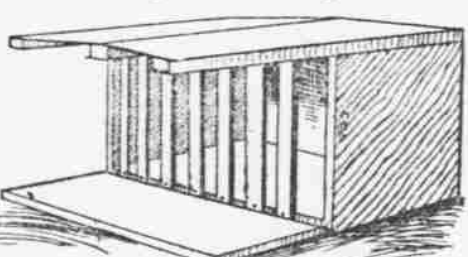
Every day that the weather will permit the sheep should be turned out in the morning to get fresh air and water. At the same time their quarters can be well aired. Sheep do not bear close confinement well. Whenever it is possible the doors of their quarters should be left open during the day so that they can run in and out, as suits them. With the breeding ewes, especially, care should be taken to have the doors to their quarters wide, so as to lessen the risk of injury in their running in and out. It will still further lessen the risk of injury if the doors are hung to slide open rather than to open and shut with common hinges.

In extremely cold weather more corn may be given than when it is milder, but do not make it an exclusive ration at any time. Give oats, barley, mill feed, and other materials to make up a good variety. Sliced turnips with wheat bran sprinkled over them makes a good feed for sheep, especially when grain is given at other meals. The condition of the sheep is the best criterion as to what the quantity of the ration should be. One of the most economical rations for sheep is made by mixing a dampener sufficiently to make the bran stick to the straw. Give them what they will eat up clean.—St. Louis Republic.

### CHEAP CHICKEN COOPS.

Prepare This Winter for the Broods to Be Hatched in Spring.

It is well to utilize the leisure of winter in preparing for the rush of work that always comes when spring opens. One such preparation is the preparing of the needed chicken coops for the broods to be hatched out during the spring months. A simple arrangement is shown in the cut. Empty grocery boxes are procured and turned upon their sides, the cover being replaced by slats, the cover being reserved for closing the coop at night. Upon the top now nail three strips that will project 15 inches in front, making the middle strip higher than the other two. Tack upon these strips, as shown



EASILY MADE CHICKEN COOP.

in the cut, a piece of tarred paper, and a waterproof roof will not only be secured, but a protection from the sun in front of the coop. This will keep the grateful to the chicks in hot weather, and to the mother hen, which often suffers in the ordinary coop in the heat of summer.

These coops will answer their purpose admirably, can be made with but a few moments' work, and need not cost over 15 or 20 cents apiece.—N. Y. Tribune.

### AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Clean up the fence rows.

Be the best farmer in your county.

Roll the corn stubble after plowing it next spring.

Making a good seed bed for corn is half the battle.

Drain that wet place. It is the richest land you have.

Trim up the hedge or cut it down and grub out the roots.

Use straw in the stable as absorbent for the liquid manure.

Talk farm with the boys. Make confidants of the youngsters.

Keep everything looking neat, harness, carriages, horses and yourself.

Think for yourself. What will do on your farm will not do on another.

Make the fields as long as you can. Every turn that is saved is economy.

A cow that kicks is nice and agreeable as compared to a man who is a chronic kicker.

The production and management of manure deserves careful attention.

The production of any other farm crop.

The farmer's garden is the most profitable piece of ground on the farm, if it only produces all kinds of garden crops for the family.—Western Plowman.

Examine the Seed Potatoes.

The earlier the potatoes can be started the better, as it is the hot, dry weather that makes them.

It is now customary to sprout the small potatoes before planting, handling them carefully, in order to secure an early start. Now is the time to look over the seed potatoes, throwing out every one that shows the slightest signs of rot, and every potato used for seed should be carefully examined. Do not use seed that came from land where potatoes were cured. Better procure seed from elsewhere, even if the cost is increased by so doing.

Successful New Fodder Crop.

New fodder crops continue to attract much attention at the Vermont station.

Seja beans of the green and black varieties have been proven satisfactory every year. No other leguminous food crop has given better returns in tonnage of green fodder, dry matter or protein.

The green variety yielded at the rate of six and one-half tons green and two tons dry fodder, and nearly one-fourth of a ton of protein to the acre.

## SAVE THE BEESWAX.

Quite a Pretty Penny Can Be Earned by a Little Timely Care.

If care is taken to look out for all scraps of wax, cupings and pieces of combs that for any reason are rejected it will make a pretty piece of wax in the course of the year. If a solar wax extractor is used of course it can only be used when the sun is shining and the weather warm, making it impossible to render any wax except in hot weather.

But there may be more leisure for it now, and on one occasion cold weather is desirable. In melting up old black combs the cocoons in them absorb a large amount of wax which is lost. To prevent such absorption soak the combs thoroughly in water, so that the cocoons already filled with water can take up no wax. But you'll find a hard matter to soak the combs full of water unless they are broken up fine, and if the combs are not made brittle with cold it will be impossible to break them up. So it will be seen that cold weather is to an extent needed if you want to melt up old combs. After the combs are broken up fine they may be saved till hot weather by the solar extractor, or they may be melted up at once, of course after soaking.

One good way to melt combs in winter is easily accomplished with only the ordinary appliances to hand in every household. Take an old dripping pan—of course an entirely new one will do as well—split open one corner clear to the bottom, and you have one of the best wax extractors in the market. The water from which the wax is to be extracted and put the pan in the oven of the cook stove with the door left open, and the split corner of the pan projecting out. Put something under the inside of the pan, so as to raise it up, then as the wax melts it will run out of the split corner of the pan. To catch the dripping wax use a tin can, and the wax may be well to have in this vessel a little water, so the wax will not stick to the bottom.—Homestead.

### USEFUL AFTER DEATH.

Part Played by the Carcass of a Horse in the Commercial World.

The leg bones are very hard and white and are used for handles of pocket and table cutlery. The ribs and spine are valuable and from these are made the hair cloth of commerce.

The ribs and head are burned to make bone black, after they have been treated for the glue that is in them.

The phosphate of lime, acted upon by sulphuric acid and calcined with carbon, produces phosphorus for lucifer matches.

The short hair taken from the hide is used to stuff cushions and horse collars; thus the dead are made to minister to the comfort of the living.

The hide furnishes a waterproof leather known to the trade as cordovan, and is used for the inlaid parts of high-class hunting and wading boots.

There is an animal oil yielded in the cooking process which is a deadly poison, and enters into the composition of many insecticides and vermifuges.

In the calcining of horses' bones the vapors arising are condensed and form the chief source of carbonate of ammonia, which constitutes the base of nearly all ammoniacal salts.

The hoofs of the animal are removed and after being boiled to extract the oil from them the horny substance is shipped to the manufacturers of combs and what are known as Mikado goods.

The bones to make glue are dissolved in muriatic acid, which takes the phosphate of lime away, the soft element retaining the shape of the bone is cast into boiling water, cast into squares and dried on nets.

### AMONG THE POULTRY.

Peking ducks are good market fowls.

For large, heavy fowls have the roosts low.

Dampness causes leg weakness in ducks.

The good layers are active and generally on the move.

Dry earth is a good material to scatter under the roosts.

When a thrifty bird is fully matured it is easily fattened.

Early hatched, well developed pullets make good winter layers.

Stale bread, soaked in milk, is a good feed for young poultry.

Thrifty, vigorous one-year-old hens make reliable winter layers.

Cleanliness and good feeding are the secrets of success with poultry.

On the average it will cost one dollar to keep a laying hen one year.

Leghorns and black Spanish lay eggs with the whitest shells of any breed.

Soft food is an excellent invigorator when fed warm on a cold winter morning.

In finishing turkeys for market shut them up and feed them liberally for a few days.

There is a good profit in keeping the hen laying in the winter, even though it takes a little extra work to do it.

Oil meal, sunflower seed, hemp seed and buckwheat can all be used to good advantage in feeding fowls intended for exhibition.

Feed and allow them to stand over night in a place where they will not freeze; this is one of the best ways of feeding cats to poultry.

It is natural for some breeds of poultry to moult lighter each year, and hence what are often taken for defects are only natural to the breed.—St. Louis Republic.

### The Best Feed for Horses.

The best feed for horses of whatever class is oats, corn, bran and hay.

When a horse is off his feed, or slightly ailing from any cause not indicative of violent disease, bran mashes with good results in bringing him out all right in nine cases out of ten. Nothing is better than an occasional feed of oats, carrots, potatoes or turnips. If a half peck of these could be given daily as a morning or evening meal the effect would be quickly shown. The feed should be taught to eat roots as soon as possible.—Farm and Home.

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## Reno County Rheumatism.

Nervous Disorders in Castleton, Kansas.

Seven Years a Sufferer—No Relief from Physicians—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Work a Cure on Mrs. Anna T. Devenish in Six Weeks.

From the Gazette, Hutchinson, Kansas.

"If there is any thing I have entire faith in, in the way of medicine," said Mrs. Anna T. Devenish, of Castleton, Reno County, Kansas, a Reporter, "it is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"Why? do you ask? Well for seven years I was a wretched sufferer from nervous debility and rheumatism. My wrists were so swollen and my fingers so stiff that I got no sleep at night. My back, backbone and shoulder blades were so painful that I could not lie down. I was so weak and nervous that I would awake screaming with agony, and a small lump of bone or callous grew on my spine, which was exquisitely painful. Of course, my heart was badly affected, and the numerous physicians whom I consulted were all of one mind, viz., that my days were numbered, and they could do me no good."

"I could not leave my bed without help, and on a few occasions I was in one position. I would not have been sorry if death had ended my suffering. One day about three months ago, someone read to me from the Hutchinsonian an account of a wonderful cure of a patient, whose illness was somewhat similar to mine, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

"I was struck by what I read, and I procured a supply about six weeks ago. I had not got through the first box when I received extraordinary relief. My heart began to leave me, palpitation of the heart ceased, and my kidneys and liver grew normal."

"I can tell you of three persons of Castleton to whom I have recommended these pills (all of whom were suffering with heart difficulty). One, Mrs. Mary, Mr. John Purcell and Mr. Maher, and they will tell you what Pink Pills did for them, and they also know what they did for me."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain, in a condensed form, all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for such diseases as locomotor ataxia, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuritis, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after effect of la grippe, palpitation of the heart, pale and sallow complexion, all forms of weakness either in male or female. Pink Pills are sold by all dealers, or will be sent post paid on receipt of price, 50 cents a box, six boxes for \$2.50, if never sold in bulk or by the retail, by addressing Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Kirson—"Ah, there is a lovely girl, Miss Lulu. Her face is her fortune." "Calishy—"Um! She must have made an assignment lately."—Philadelphia North American.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CUREY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

Will pay the above reward to any person who can cure a case of Catarrh of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the bladder, or of the prostate, or of the urethra, or of the rectum, or of the vagina, or of the uterus, or of the ovaries, or of the fallopian tubes, or of the peritoneum, or of the pleura, or of the lungs, or of the liver, or of the stomach, or of the intestines, or of the